

## REMARKS

Claims 1 to 26 are pending. No claims are allowed.

1. Claims 1 to 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malonek et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,704) in view of Lieber et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0117659). Malonek et al. teaches myocardial electrodes made from a substrate material, such as platinum-iridium, coated with an inert, high-capacitance material, such as iridium oxide, titanium nitride, pyrolytic carbon, and activated carbon.

Lieber et al. relates to nanosensors comprised of nanowires for detecting the presence or absence of an analyte in a medium. As taught at paragraph 0016, "The nanowire also has a first end in electrical contact with a conductor to form a source electrode and a second end in contact with a conductor to form a drain electrode." (Emphasis added.) In another embodiment, the nanowire comprises an analyte-gated field effect transistor having a pre-determined current-voltage characteristic for use as a chemical or biological sensor. As stated at paragraph 0079, "any nanowire can be used, including carbon nanotubes". This includes single-walled nanotubes (SWNT) formed of a single graphene sheet rolled into a seamless tube with a diameter on the order of about 0.5 nm to about 5 nm and a length that can exceed about 10 microns. Fig. 1 illustrates a nanoscale detector 10 comprised of a single nanowire 38 positioned above an upper surface 18 of substrate 16. A portion of the nanowire 38 is within the sample exposure region 30. Electrodes 36 connect the nanowire 38 to electrical connections 22 that, in turn,

connect to a detector for measuring a change in an electrical or other property of the nanowire.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to set forth that the electrode is implantable in direct contact with body tissue. Clearly, Lieber et al.'s nanosensor is not. It is a passive device that only contacts a fluid flowing into the sample exposure region through the inlet where a measurement is taken before the fluid flows to an outlet.

Furthermore, the nanotubes of the Applicants' claimed invention each comprise a length between first and second ends. Substantial numbers of them are covalently bonded to a biocompatible and electrically conductive coating provided on the substrate at only their first end. An example is the spiky carbon whisker structures discussed at page 7, lines 9 to 15 and shown in Figs. 2A and 2B. However, as described in the specification at page 3, lines 12 to 30, there are also nanotubes covalently bonded to the substrate at both their first and second ends. Regardless, a free portion of the nanotubes exhibiting relatively low polarization (page 4, lines 3 to 5) with respect to the covalently bonded end or ends is directly contactable by body tissue with electrical energy being transferable through the substrate, the conductive catalyzing coating and the multiplicity of nanotubes in a low energy loss manner (page 1, lines 7 to 22) suitable for an implantable electrode. In contrast, the Lieber et al. patent describes a sensor where the opposed ends of the nanowire are connected to electrode contacts to complete a circuit for taking a measurement in the sample exposure region.

Accordingly, amended independent claim 1 is patentable over this combination of patent references.

Claims 2 to 5 and 10 are allowable as hinging from a patentable base claim.

Reconsideration of this rejection is requested.

3. Claims 6, 7, 14 to 19, 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malonek et al. in view of Lieber et al. as applied to claims 1 to 5 and 10 above, and further in view of Smalley et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0085968). Smalley et al. describes a method for producing single-walled carbon nanotubes by supplying carbon vapor to the "live end" of a carbon nanotube maintained in an annealing zone. The live end is where the one or more Group VI or VIII transition metals serving as catalysts are located. Then, the carbon nanotubes grow in length by the catalytic addition of carbon from the vapor to the live ends. This is described in paragraph 0067.

At paragraph 0149, Smalley et al. describe the production of a substantially two-dimensional array of single-walled nanotubes (SWNT) aggregating in substantially parallel orientation to form a monolayer extending in directions substantially perpendicular to the orientation of the undivided nanotubes. Fig. 4 illustrates such a molecular array having a plurality of nanotubes 1 bound to substrate 2 by a reactive coating 3 of gold. The SWNT molecules are linked (covalently) to the substrate through a linker moiety such as -S-, -S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-NH-, -SiO<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH-, or the like. The linker moiety may be bound first to the substrate layer or first to the SWNT molecule (at an open or closed end) to provide a reactive sub-assembly. As described at paragraph 0152, arrays containing from 10<sup>3</sup> to 10<sup>10</sup> and more SWNT molecules in substantially parallel

relationship can be used in batteries or as a photoactive molecule to produce a highly efficient photocell.

At paragraph 0160+, methods for growing continuous carbon fibers to a desired length from SWNT molecular arrays are described. The first step is to open the growth end of the SWNTs. Then, a vacuum deposition process adds a transition catalyst selected from Cr, Mo, W, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rb, Pd, Os, Ir and Pt there. This is as a metal cluster, or as a catalyst precursor that converts to a live form under growth conditions. Next, the SWNT molecular array having the catalyst on the open end thereof is subjected to growth conditions. This process is stated to produce tons of SWNT/day (paragraph 0174).

Smalley et al.'s methods are not similar to that set forth in amended independent claim 14. In the presently claimed method, the nanotubes are mixed with one of a host of binder precursors. The mixture is contacted to a substrate and then converted to covalently bonded nanotubes. As set forth in dependent claims 15 to 19, conversion of the nanotube-containing binder mixture is by heating. The result is a substrate having a multiplicity of nanotubes covalently bonded thereto. In a similar manner as previously discussed with respect to amended independent claim 1, the nanotubes each have a length between first and second ends. Substantial numbers of them are covalently bonded to a biocompatible and electrically conductive coating provided on the substrate at only their first end. The others are covalently bonded to the substrate at both their first and second ends. In any event, free portions of the nanotubes exhibiting relatively low polarization with respect to the covalently bonded end or ends are directly contactable by body tissue with

electrical energy being transferable through the substrate, the conductive coating and the multiplicity of nanotubes in a low energy loss manner suitable for use as an implantable electrode in a therapy application.

Separately, amended independent claim 25 sets forth that the substrate is coated with one of a host of catalytic materials before being contacted by a flowing hydrocarbon-containing gas with a plasma assisted chemical vapor deposition process. Smalley et al. describe at paragraph 0072 that the plasma is generated using a second laser directed at a carbonaceous plasma created by a first laser. As well know by those skilled in the art, a laser generates considerable heat and is by no means a low temperature process. In contrast, the Applicants' plasma assisted chemical vapor deposition process takes place at a relatively low temperature down to ambient.

Nonetheless, the result of amended independent claim 25 is an implantable electrode comprising a substrate having a multiplicity of covalently bonded nanotubes as previously discussed with respect to amended independent claim 14. For that reason, amended independent claims 14 and 25 are patentable over this combination of prior art references. Claims 6, 7, 15 to 19 and 26 are allowable as hinging from patentable base claims.

Reconsideration of this rejection is requested.

4. Claims 8, 9, 11 to 13 and 20 to 24 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malonek et al. in view of Lieber et al. as applied to claims 1 to 7, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 25 and 26 above, and further in view of Croci et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0151835). Croci et al. relates to coating carbon nanotubes on a substrate for the

manufacture of an electron-emitting cathode for a luminescent tube. The surface of a substrate is coated with a catalytic substance, for example a salt of iron, nickel or cobalt. If desired, a layer of titanium is deposited on the substrate to enhance catalyst adhesion. Carbon monoxide, acetylene, methane, ethylene, butane, benzene, and mixtures thereof are suitable carbonaceous compounds that can be decomposed to give carbon nanotubes. The growth of nanotubes is then carried out under a gas stream or under a static atmosphere with the substrate heated to about 300°C to about 1,500°C. Passing an electric current through the conductive substrate preferably does the heating. In Fig. 1, the substrate is shown as a wire 5 coated over its entire surface by a layer 6 of carbon nanotubes.

Amended independent claim 20 sets forth the Applicants' method as comprising coating the substrate with a carbonaceous catalytic material. This is discussed at page 5, lines 17ff. Preferably the carbon is in the form of a machined vitreous carbon or is of a carbonaceous coating over a machined metal substrate. Sputtering an amorphous carbon onto the substrate is one preferred method, as set forth in dependent claim 22. The result is a substrate having a multiplicity of nanotubes covalently bonded thereto, each having a length between first and second ends. Substantial numbers of them are covalently bonded to a biocompatible and electrically conductive coating provided on the substrate at only their first end. The remaining ones are covalently bonded to the substrate at both their first and second ends. In either case, a free portion of the nanotubes exhibiting relatively low polarization with respect to the covalently bonded end or

ends is directly contactable by body tissue with electrical energy being transferable through the substrate, the catalyzing coating and the multiplicity of nanotubes in a low energy loss manner suitable for use as an implantable electrode in a therapy application. This is not at all similar to the process for producing the electron-emitting cathode described in Croci et al.'s patent. Therefore, this patent reference does not supply the missing teaching to overcome the deficiencies of the primary and secondary references of Malonek et al. and Lieber et al., respectively.

Accordingly, amended independent claims 11 and 20 are patentable over this combination of references. Claims 8, 9, 12, 13 and 21 to 24 are allowable as hinging from patentable base claims.

Reconsideration of this rejection is requested.

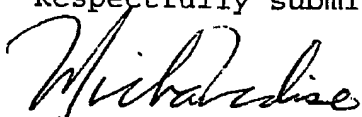
5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon has been reviewed. However, it is not believed to be more pertinent to the Applicants' presently claimed invention than the above discussed patent references.

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It is believed that claims 1 to 26 are now in  
condition for allowance. Notice of Allowance is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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